

OUTLOOK THE COUNTRY OVER.

PENNSYLVANIA IS CLASSED AS CLOSE FOR STATE OFFICES.

Republicans Expected to Have a Small Majority Over Fusion Ticket—Both Sides Claim Ohio—Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin Will Probably Go Republican.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 4.—Though both sides are claiming the victory in Pennsylvania, conservative observers are inclined strongly to the belief that the Republican State ticket will win.

The contest involves virtually the entire State government, the offices to be filled being those of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor-General, Secretary of Internal Affairs, half of the Senate and the entire membership of the House of Representatives.

The rival candidates for Governor are ex-Mayor Edwin S. Stuart of Philadelphia, the regular Republican nominee, and Lewis E. Emery, Jr., of Bradford, an independent Republican nominated by the Lincoln party and the Democrats. The remainder of the fusion ticket is Democratic.

Backers of both candidates are talking of 100,000 majority. The fight is admitted to be close, however, and the winner probably will have a much smaller lead than that.

A year ago Berry, the fusion candidate for State Treasurer, had only 98,000 majority and it was a landslide.

Calculations are upset this year by a new law requiring personal registration of voters in cities. About 15 per cent. of the city voters failed to register and both sides are claiming the benefit.

Taking the various claims into consideration, a fair estimate of the prospect appears to be that Emery will carry the State outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. This will probably be offset by the Republican majority in Allegheny county alone, electing Stuart by just about the majority he receives in Philadelphia. This is not likely to be more than 50,000.

The fusionists have made their fight on the alleged graft on the \$130,000,000 Capitol and the charge that Stuart's nomination was dictated by Senator Penrose.

Stuart has promised to investigate the graft charges and punish the guilty, if any, and he and his colleagues have made the most of President Roosevelt's public declaration that the work of the Republican Legislature last winter "marks an epoch in the history of reform legislation."

Attorney-General Moody and Secretary Shaw have addressed Republican meetings and Senator Knox has urged the election of the entire Republican ticket.

As a result of the fusion movement, Democrats must gain 100,000 majority. They now have only one in a total of thirty-two.

In the Tenth, T. D. Nichols, one of the district presidents of the United Mine Workers, is expected to defeat Congressman Dale, because of the labor vote.

In the Eleventh, John E. Lenthall will probably win because the Republican forces are divided. Congressman Henry W. Palmer, the present Republican member, is openly opposing the fusion ticket, and prevented his renomination. Cobleigh has the Lincoln Party nomination and the endorsement of the Republican county committee.

In the Fifteenth, W. R. Wilson, national secretary of the United Mine Workers, is the Democratic candidate. He has the endorsement of John Mitchell, against Congressman Elias Deemer.

In the Sixteenth, the district is nominally Democratic, and the present Republican Congressman, Dr. W. E. Carmel, is likely to be defeated by John G. McHenry, Democrat. In the Twentieth, Congressman Daniel F. Tuley, Republican, is making a hard fight against heavy odds, but the chances are in favor of his Democratic opponent, Hance Keenan.

In the Twenty-sixth, J. D. Broadhead, Democrat, expects to have a small majority over Congressman Schneebly.

The doubtful districts, where the chances favoring the Republicans are:

Eight, Congressman Irving F. Wagner, Democrat; Walter F. Reed, Republican.

Twelfth, Charles H. Brown, Republican; Watson F. Shepherd, Democrat.

Nineteenth, Congressman John M. Reynolds, Republican; Joseph H. Thropp, Independent.

A strong fight is being waged against Congressman John Dail in the Thirtieth district, labor organizations having combined on S. J. Black, Democrat; but Dail is not thought to be in great danger. Marlin E. Olmsted, Republican, will have a safe majority over John Linnier, Fusionist, in the Eighteenth district.

The Republicans will certainly control the State Senate, as twenty-four of the twenty-five holdover Senators are Republicans, and the Democrats cannot hope to carry more than twelve of the twenty-five districts in which Senators are to be elected.

The House of Representatives probably will be close. The Democrats have only 19 members now in a total of 207, but the districts they carried last year for State Treasurer are represented by 92 additional members. They are not likely to do well this year.

OHIO ADMITTEDLY IN DOUBT.

Neither Side Makes Strong Claims—Apathy Has Been Unprecedented.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4.—On the eve of election both Republicans and Democrats are claiming victory. The Republicans, with one exception, have carried the State for a generation, are not enthusiastic about their chances.

Senator Charles Dick, State chairman, says that all the candidates on the State ticket will be elected by satisfactory majorities, but, given the apathy, he says the Republicans will win in all the normally Republican Congress districts, but does not mention them by number.

It is supposed that he expects the Republicans will lose possibly three of the twenty they now control of the twenty-one in the State.

Democratic Chairman Garber claims only the election of S. A. Hoskins for Secretary of State. He heads the ticket and farther doesn't think they have a chance of winning. Garber doesn't mention the Congressional possibilities in his forecast.

Conservative politicians admit they are uncertain regarding the outcome Tuesday. There has been unprecedented apathy and there are in many places over the State disputes over local conditions the effect of which upon the State and Congress tickets is a matter of widely varying conjecture.

In a general way it may be said that because of the visit of national leaders, Fairbanks, Shaw and Taft for the Republicans and W. J. Bryan for the Democrats, national issues have been kept to the forefront and the State ticket has had to give way in the public mind to the Congress candidates.

WISCONSIN 30,000 REPUBLICAN.

Congressman Babcock the Only Republican Candidate in Danger.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 4.—Wisconsin will doubtless go Republican by a plurality of from 50,000 to 75,000. It is reasonably certain also that the Republicans will elect ten of the eleven Congressmen, and have a safe working majority in the Legislature. The Democratic leaders, however, claim that their State ticket will be elected by a plurality of from 10,000 to 12,000 and that they will get four of the twelve Congressmen. The normal Republican plurality in Wisconsin is about 80,000.

There are four State tickets in the field, Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and Social Democrat. The candidates of the

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four parties were nominated at a primary election held early in September.

Preceding the primaries there was a spirited contest between Gov. James O. Davidson and Irvine L. Lenroot for the Republican nomination for Governor. United States Senator La Follette took the stump in favor of the nomination of Lenroot, but Gov. Davidson won out by a vote of two to one. Since the primaries both Senator La Follette and Senator Spooner have been actively supporting Gov. Davidson.

"I have made a thorough canvass of the State, speaking in all but three counties, and I am confident that if only the fourth of the normal vote is polled the Republican State ticket will have a plurality of 75,000 and at least ten of the eleven Congressional districts will go Republican."

Attorney John A. Aylward, Democratic candidate for Governor, said:

"From my observation in the six weeks I have been on the stump, I believe the Democrats will carry the State by a small plurality, probably about 10,000. We shall elect one and hope for four of the eleven Congressmen."

Possibly Congressman J. W. Babcock, former chairman of the national Republican Congress campaign committee, may be defeated by the Democratic rival. The immense influence and power of the La Follette organization have been thrown against Babcock because of his old opposition to the junior Senator. The national Congressional committee is exerting every effort to save Babcock.

The last Legislature consisted of 113 Republicans, 15 Democrats and 5 Social Democrats. The political complexion of the coming Legislature will probably not be much different. The eighteen State Senators elected this year will take part in the election of a successor to United States Senator Spooner. The eighteen candidates for State Senator are friendly to Spooner.

MASSACHUSETTS IN DOUBT.

Conservative Observers Expect Republicans to Win by a Small Majority.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The eve of the election in Massachusetts finds the outcome in doubt, but among conservative observers one finds the majority of the opinion that the Republicans will elect Gov. Guild by a reduced plurality.

It is difficult to make an estimate of the outcome of the fight for the Lieutenant-Governorship for the reason that no one can tell what effect the outcry against Draper has had among the wage earners, but it is generally believed that he will pull through by a narrow margin.

In the Congress districts the Republicans are sure of electing nine of their candidates and the Democrats are confident of retaining their hold on three seats.

There is some doubt about the reelection of A. P. Gardner, Senator Lodge's son-in-law, in the Sixth district. The Democratic State Senator, George A. Schofield of Ipswich, and he has such a strong following that no one would be surprised to see him win. The Democrats also believe that they have a chance to win back the Third district because of the recent death of Congressman Hoar. The Republican district committee has taken his place on the ballot.

Washburn was defeated by John R. Thayer, and on this account the friends of William I. Feltgen believe he has a fighting chance.

There has also been a spirited fight in the Eleventh district and lots of money has been spent by both sides, but it is thought that the Republican candidate can win out in a district nominally Democratic.

Chairman Talbot of the Republican State committee says that if every voter goes to the polls and votes as he has promised, Guild will be elected by about 45,000 and 50,000.

Chairman Fenney of the Democratic State committee says the whole Democratic ticket will be successful.

On all sides it is agreed that a heavy vote will be cast.

As the Republican managers figure it the Republican defection from Governor Guild will be much more than offset by the Democratic defection from Moran.

The claim is made that thousands of conservative Democrats will desert the District Attorney.

The vote of Boston is a most uncertain quantity this year. President McCallan of the Democratic city committee claims Boston by at least 20,000 for Moran. Republican estimates and those of conservative Democrats place Moran's plurality in Boston at 12,000 and under. Some Republicans believe that Gov. Guild will carry Boston.

There are many disquieting reports of great sentiment for Moran in the mill towns.

RHODE ISLAND IN DOUBT.

State Ticket Likely to Be Split—Both Sides Claim Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 4.—Though both Republicans and Democrats make confident predictions that their tickets will be elected on Tuesday, there is every indication that the State ticket will be split and that the Democrats will elect James H. Higgins Governor and Charles Sisson Lieutenant-Governor, while the Republicans will get the rest of the general officers, including Charles P. Bennett, Secretary of State, and Walter A. Row, General Treasurer.

There is evidence that Higgins has gained strength steadily from the start of the campaign, especially the last week. Many Republicans admit that he is the strongest candidate.

Concerning the Assembly ticket there is a division of opinion. The Republicans are confident of having a majority sufficiently large to elect a United States Senator without trouble. The Democrats are hopeful that they may when the returns are counted be in a position to announce that Col. H. H. I. Goddard will be the next United States Senator, succeeding Wetmore. The predictions are that the Republicans will control the Assembly, yet the uncertain element figures this year to a greater extent than ever before in this State, and just how much weight the persistent campaign against Brayton has had with the electorate cannot be estimated.

The Democrats look for gains all along the line. Chairman Frank E. Fitzsimmons of the Democratic State central committee says concerning the outlook:

"There is one thing we look forward to with great deal of confidence, and that is the election of the head of the ticket. To my mind this is as sure as anything can be that has not actually transpired."

Col. Frank Houghton, chairman of the Republican State committee, made the following general prophecy:

"I have no doubt of the election of two Republican Congressmen. I have no doubt of the election of a majority of Republicans in the General Assembly in each house, thus assuring the election of a Republican to the United States Senate."

"I have every assurance from the Republican workers in the various wards of the city of Providence and the nominees on the Republican ticket for the General Assembly from the city of Providence will be reelected."

DRYDEN'S FIGHT IN JERSEY.

Thought Likely He Will Win—Outlook in the Counties.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Apart from one or two contests over the election of Representatives, which give promise of being close, and a few local fights, the interest of New Jersey in to-morrow's election centres in the election of the Legislature which will determine whether the Republicans or Democrats will have the choosing of the next United States Senator.

The active though unsuccessful fight made by the "New Idea" movement to capture the primaries and nominate Republican candidates who would oppose the reelection of United States Senator John F. Dryden, together with the passage of the Bishops' law, the Avis tax act compelling all property to be assessed at its true value, and the outcry against trusts, has raised a variety of issues calculated to complicate the election.

In the last Legislature the Republicans had a majority of 67 on joint ballot, of which 13 was in the Senate of 21 members and 54 in the House of 60 members. Although both sides concede the material reduction of 8 majority; it is only by relying upon the improbable happening in many instances that the Democrats can figure upon a victory. The crucial test will be in Essex county, the home of the reform movement, and even if that county, which went Republican by 20,000 last year, should return a solid Democratic delegation it would by no means assure a majority of that party on joint ballot.

Many of the New Idea followers in Essex did not accept the results of the primaries without protest, and will vote for the independent or Democratic candidates, while others have declared their intention of supporting the Republican ticket. The action of the regular nominees in repudiating the Bishops' law, for which the party as a whole stands sponsor, has caused a further defection from the party ranks. The Democrats are hopeful rather than expectant.

It is practically conceded on all sides that Hudson county will go Democratic. In Passaic, which has five Assemblymen and a Senator to elect, a close fight is looked for, with the chances slightly favoring the Democrats in the Senatorial contest and about a stand off as regards the Assemblymen.

In Bergen the Democrats are laying plans to capture the Assembly delegation of two members, but probabilities seem to be against this. Senator Jackson is having the fight of his life for reelection in Middlesex. Indications point to his election, with the Republican Assembly nominees on his ticket. Monmouth will probably go Republican, although the Democrats are making an aggressive campaign there.

The three rural counties, Sussex, Hunterdon and Warren, will be the test of the Democratic column, with an equal probability that Morris, Union and Somerset will elect Republicans, as has been their custom recently.

From Mercer county southward there are only one or two spots which threaten a break in the solidly Republican aspect of the State. One of these is Cape May, where former Senator Robert Hand has lost heavily on account of the charge that he employed a doctor to secure the nomination from his opponent, Senator Lewis M. Cressie. In Ocean there are also dissensions and an independent ticket has been formed. However, it is so strongly Republican that the election is almost a foregone conclusion. Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer and Salem are all safely Republican.

To capture the Legislature on joint ballot the Democrats would necessarily presuppose the election of the rest of the members of the six Senators by the counties of Hudson and Essex and Passaic. Then with the Democratic counties of Sussex, Hunterdon and Warren added and the election of the six Senators by the counties of Hudson and Essex and Passaic, they would still lack four votes of the required majority. This would practically mean that they must carry three of the counties of Monmouth, Bergen and Middlesex.

It is not likely that the Republicans will retain their present majority in the Congressional delegation, which stands nine to one.

USING NEGRO "DEMOCRATS."

15,000 Blacks Registered for Kentucky Senatorial Primary Election.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 4.—Whether James B. McCreary or Gov. J. C. W. Beckham wins the Senatorial nomination at Tuesday's primary, he will owe his success to the negro vote of Kentucky. There are between 15,000 and 20,000 negroes in the State registered as Democrats and they will vote or their names will be voted in the primary.

In Lexington alone 1,500 negroes have registered as Democrats, as against 400 at previous primary elections. Registration is required in all towns and it is charged by the McCreary managers that the "niggers" or Beckham people have bought the registration certificates of these negroes and will vote them.

The McCreary people threaten to take the matter to the courts or to checkmate the attempts to cast the vote by force at the polls. If the latter plan is resorted to there is every reason to believe it will fail.

Chairman Kaufman said to-night that these negroes had unquestionable right to vote as Democrats, but the McCreary men claim that many of the names registered are fictitious.

HEARST FAILS IN CALIFORNIA.

His Independence League Candidate Cutting No Figure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—According to the best estimates of the Republican James N. Gillet will carry California next Tuesday by 30,000, while the Democrats figure that Bell's plurality will be 9,000.

Langdon, who has been run by Hearst's Independence League, cuts little figure in the contest, and it is agreed by both regular parties that his vote will be small. The Democrats are claiming majorities in many Republican counties because, they say, Gillet is merely the creature of the Southern Pacific Railroad and that popular opposition to longer railroad domination has caused an upheaval that will send thousands of votes to Bell.

The Republicans, on the other hand, declare that Gillet is a very popular man because of his good record in Congress and his straight cut talks during the campaign.

Chairman George Stone of the Republican State central committee concedes that Bell will have pluralities in twenty counties, but these are all small.

Odds in the pollsroom are as follows, with little Bell money in sight: Gillet, 3 to 2 favorite; Bell, 5 to 2; and Langdon, 3 to 1 for a place.

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RAILROAD ISSUE FOR NEBRASKA.

Indications Point to Congressional State Ticket's Success.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—Nebraska will vote on Tuesday for a Governor and all State officers, three provisional Railroad Commissioners and six Congressmen. The indications are that the Republicans will elect their State ticket, with the possible exception of one office. Two of the present Republican Congressmen, Norris in the Fifth and Kinkaid in the Sixth, are assured of election.

In the First district the acceptance by Congressman Pollard of \$1,000 salary for covering the period between the end of his predecessor's term and his own election the being elected to fill a vacancy has caused a revolt that may defeat him, but the best posted politicians say he will be elected by a reduced majority.

In the Second district Congressman Kennedy, Republican, is in serious danger of being defeated by former Congressman Gilbert M. Hitchcock, editor of the Omaha World-Herald, owing to local political conditions. The chances favor Hitchcock.

In the Third district Congressman McCarthy was defeated for renomination and the Republican nominee, Judge J. F. Boyd, is having a hard task to be elected. The chances favor him, however, over Judge Guy T. Graves, his fusion opponent.

In the Fourth district Congressman Hinchey will probably be reelected by a reduced majority. His fusion opponent, Judge J. J. Thomas, has been making a vigorous campaign, one of his charges being that Hinchey sent his automobile home from Washington on an express, a frank furnished by Senator Platt of New York.

The submission of a constitutional amendment electing a railway commission has precipitated a very vigorous campaign, with Republicans and Democrats vying with one another in their determination to work the railways. The latter are generally identified, however, with the Democratic campaign, and the incongruity of Mr. Bryan campaigning the State on special trains on behalf of the State ticket has been the subject of much caustic criticism.

The Bryan men lost in the State convention in the warfare over nominations largely because of their leader's absence from the State, but they are loyally supporting the ticket, giving as their reason that they want Nebraska to go Democratic so that it may assist him in his ambition to control the party nationally.

The State Legislature promises to be close. If the Republicans carry it Norris Brown, present Attorney-General, will succeed J. H. Millard as United States Senator. If the Democrats win W. H. Thompson, a lieutenant of Bryan, will be elected.

National issues have been largely obscured in the contest over railway commission of corporations. The Republicans are pledged to put the railroads out of politics and the Democrats have only a slightly less drastic platform.

INDIANA 30,000 REPUBLICAN.

Tom Taggart's Gambling Houses a Strong Issue in Campaign.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—State officials, except Governor, thirteen Representatives in Congress, two Judges of the Supreme Court, five Judges of the Appellate Court and members of the General Assembly will be chosen at the election in this State on Tuesday.

The campaign was aggressively pushed by the Republicans, who early injected the moral issue, while the Democrats, though by no means deserting the hustings, have admittedly made a still hunt for votes.

Conservative estimates concede the State to the Republicans by from 30,000 to 40,000, which will be a reduction in the Roosevelt majority of two years ago of about 50,000.

The Democrats expect to carry the Second and Twelfth Congress districts, which they lost two years ago, but both of which are strongly Democratic in normal years. The Third and Fourth districts are conceded to them. This would make a gain of two Congressmen, but the Republicans do not concede the loss of the Second and Twelfth districts, but regard them as doubtful.

The strongest card played by the Republicans in the legislative campaign was the attack upon the gambling resorts at French Lick, owned by National Chairman Taggart, and at West Baden, owned by Lee Sinclair. By these raids the party has solidified the moral, independent vote of the State and has surely have a majority in the Senate if not in the lower house of the Legislature.

CLOSE CONTESTS IN MINNESOTA.

Governorship and Second Congress District in Some Doubt.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—There are only two contests in Minnesota of general interest, that for Governor and that for Congressman for the Second district.

Gov. Johnson, the Democratic nominee for reelection, and A. L. Cole, the Republican nominee, have been making a strenuous campaign. The normal Republican ma-

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crowd followed him to his home at Lexington avenue and Twenty-eighth street and made considerable noise.

Mr. Hearst's campaign practically ended with his swing around Manhattan on Saturday night. To-night he may appear at a day meeting on the East Side, but it will be merely to show himself and do a little handshaking, as his voice is done for by hard usage and a cold. Except for a rasped throat, Mr. Hearst came out of the campaign in good physical condition.

He repeated to his callers yesterday his prediction that he would win by 200,000. He says he will have a majority above The Bronx and at least 150,000 in Greater New York.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, said a few days ago that there is a vast "Hearst secret society" covering the whole State, men who will vote for Hearst, but who aren't telling what they intend to do. Mr. Hearst believes that himself.

HUGHES BY 200,000.

This Result Is Indicated by Reports Received at Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Reports received by Francis N. Willard, formerly head of the Democratic State committee press bureau here, indicates Hughes's election by from 200,000 to 250,000 plurality. Over 1,000,000 anti-Hearst circulars were mailed to voters from the Albany headquarters of the holding Democrats, 500,000 from Rochester and a like number from Auburn and New York city. Democratic voters in every county were reached.

"The old good Hearst spots in the State," said Mr. Willard, "seem to be in Niagara, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Broome and Dutchess counties. There is a big Democratic drift to Hughes. Then our letters indicate that many Democrats did not register because they do not want to vote the Republican ticket, while many rock-ribbed Democrats will vote the Republican ticket this year for the first time, although they supported Bryan."

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